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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/086,089	02/28/2002	Scott P. Schreer	3247NJJ (058201-00050)	3357
26304 7590 07/24/2008 KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP 575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022-2585				
EXAMINER				
SALCT, JASON P				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/086,089

Applicant(s)

SCHREER, SCOTT P.

Examiner

Jason P. Salce

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 April 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 4/17/2008, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new grounds of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:

/Scott Beliveau/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2623

After further review of Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief dated 4/17/2008 and the claims, the examiner has found that claim 9 should have been rejected in view of Ginter, Wisner and the BMI cue sheet reference. The examiner has also found that claims 10-11 were not listed as corresponding to claims 5-6. The examiner has corrected these issues below.

The examiner has also discovered additional prior art that reads on the claimed limitations.

The examiner further notes that a 112 2nd Paragraph issue has been found (**see below**) and that a portion of the Appeal Brief has been found defective.

In regards to the defective Appeal Brief, the "Status Of Claims" section has been required to contain, "A statement of the status of all the claims in the proceeding (e.g., rejected, allowed or confirmed, withdrawn, objected to, canceled) and an identification of those claims that are being appealed" (see MPEP 1205 [R-3]). Applicant has provided the entire application's prosecution history as well as the issues to be reviewed on appeal (**which should be presented in a different section of the appeal brief**). Applicant must only provide the current status of all claims (cancelled, rejected, etc.) and the claims that are being presented on appeal.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The limitation "based on the identification file as a batch file", is unclear. The examiner cannot determine if the identification file is the batch file, or if a batch file is

Art Unit: 2623

being created from the identification file. Clarification in view of the teachings in the specification is requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pittman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,594).

Referring to claim 1, Pittman discloses compensating at least one rights holder responsible for content of a digital audio recording file for the public performance of the content (**see Column 5, Lines 46-53**), the content being included in a public broadcast (**see Column 3, Lines 1-7**).

Pittman also discloses associating an identification code with the digital audio recording file to produce an identified digital audio recording file (**see Column 4, Lines 30-33**).

Pittman also discloses generating an identification record correlating to the identification code and the digital audio recording file (**see Column 4, Lines 25-30 and Lines 34-50**).

Pittman also discloses broadcasting the identified digital audio recording file as an encoded audio signal, in the public broadcast, wherein the public broadcast being made by one of a radio or television station broadcast (**see Column 2, Line 66 through Column 3, Line 7**), the public broadcast capable of being remotely receivable simultaneously by a plurality of audience members of the public capable of receiving the audio signal being publicly broadcast (**the examiner notes that a broadcast source inherently provides data simultaneously to a plurality of audience member in the public**).

Pittman also discloses receiving by a monitoring station the audio signal being publicly broadcast and Ginter also discloses feeding by said monitoring station the audio signal into monitoring means for detecting the identification (**see element 304 in Figure 3 and Column 5, Lines 8-9**).

Pittman also discloses storing and correlating the identification code and data solely related to the public broadcast (**see Column 5, Lines 11-30**) and unrelated to whether even any user constituting the audience members of the public have received the broadcast (**see Figure 2 for the broadcasts being received by individual client devices, therefore if a single device receives a broadcast and processes the received broadcasts into a list this is independent of whether other members of the public have received and processed the received broadcasts**) based on the identification record as a batch file (**see Column 5, Lines 11-36 for compiling a list of broadcasts**).

Art Unit: 2623

Pittman also discloses importing the batch file into a first database that catalogs public performance, based upon the incidence of the public broadcast and unrelated to the number of actual audience users of the audio signal (**see Column 5, Lines 41-65**).

Pittman also discloses using the first database to compensate the at least one rights holder (**see again Column 5, Lines 41-65**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,253,193) in view of Wiser et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,385,596).

Referring to claim 1, Ginter discloses compensating at least one rights holder responsible for content of a digital audio recording file for the public performance of the content (**see Column 3, Lines 20-24 and Column 4, Lines 8-13 for the present invention employing a system to compensate a digital rights holder for content of a digital audio recording file (see Column 4, Lines 17-20) for the public performance of the content (note that is the electronic information is broadcasted, then it is broadcasted to be consumed by a listener/viewer)**), the

content being included in a public broadcast (see Column 3, Lines 24-29 for monitoring the content distributed from a digital broadcast and note arguments above for further portions of Ginter that teach that the electronic content can be broadcasted). Also note Column 260, Lines 11-15 for tracking “live performances”, which are public performances.

Ginter also discloses associating an identification code with the digital audio recording file to produce an identified digital audio recording file (see Column 130, Lines 7-11 for “embedded” content in a VDE object and Column 58, Lines 43-46 and Lines 59-64 for the VDE object containing a digital audio recording and further note Figure 20 for a content object containing identification information).

Ginter also discloses generating an identification record correlating to the identification code and the digital audio recording file (see Column 153, Line 32 through Column 154, Line 67 for an object registry containing a database that stores a list all of content objects that a user receives).

Ginter also discloses broadcasting the identified digital audio recording file as an encoded audio signal, in the public broadcast (see again Column 127, Lines 6-8 for “content delivery” over the media and Column 53, Lines 1-10 for broadcasting the information), wherein the public broadcast being made by one of a radio or television station broadcast (see Column 14, Lines 5-10), including cable and satellite networks and Internet websites (see Column 18, Lines 60-64).

Ginter also discloses that the public broadcast is capable of remotely receivable simultaneously by a plurality of users constituting audience members of the public

capable of receiving the audio signal being publicly broadcast (see Column 127, Lines 45-49 for sending the VDE object to an electrical appliance and again note Column 3, Lines 24-33 for a digital broadcast being the distribution method for transmitting the VDE content to the user; simply by teaching a digital broadcast network allows the system of Ginter to be capable of publicly broadcasting content to a viewer). *Also note above that television broadcasting networks can be used, which simultaneously transmit content to a plurality of audience members of a public broadcast.*

Ginter also discloses receiving by a monitoring station the audio signal being publicly broadcast and Ginter also discloses feeding by said monitoring station the audio signal into monitoring means for detecting the identification (see again Column 3, Lines 24-33, Figure 3 and Column 147, Line 36 through Column 148, Line 33 and the examiner's rebuttal to Applicant's arguments above).

Ginter also discloses storing and correlating (by said monitoring station) the identification code and data (see Column 153, Lines 53-59 for storing registration information relating to the VDE data in a secure database 610 and further note Column 147, Line 36 through Column 148, Line 33 for storing and correlating identification codes and data related to the data received) solely related to the public broadcast (see again Column 3, Lines 24-33 and the examiner's rebuttal to Applicant's arguments above) and unrelated to whether even any user constituting the audience members of the public have received the broadcast (see examiner's rebuttal to Applicant's arguments regarding this limitation) that stores and

associates the identification code, and based on said identification code records and stores the identification code (see **Column 153, Lines 62-64 for storing data from the VDE object 300**) and transmission and broadcast related data in a batch file (see also **saving shipping (*transmission*) and receiving (*broadcast*) data in tables (*batch file*) 444 and 446 in Figure 16**), said broadcast related data including a date that the encoded audio signal was monitored, a time of day that the encoded audio signal was monitored (**Column 155, Lines 22-23**), and the duration of the monitored encoded audio signal (see **Column 152, Lines 26-27 for a data length, which in the case of an audio file defines how long the song is**). *Also note that the system of Ginter discloses tracking VDE, which is the content that is broadcast, and thus inherently teaches the limitation, “unrelated to the users constituting the audience members of the public”.*

Ginter teaches compensating a user for his/her work (see **Column 3, Lines 20-24 and Column 4, Lines 8-18**), but fails to disclose decoding and importing the batch file into a first database that catalogs performance, transmission and broadcast of the encoded audio signal and using the first database to accurately compensate the at least one performance artist responsible for generating content on said digital audio recording file.

Wiser discloses a logging module 1014, which catalogs performance, transmission and broadcast of the encoded audio signal (see **Column 23, Lines 18-19 for logging each purchase of a media data file 200, which if purchased are transmitted/broadcasted (see Column 11, Lines 53-55)**). Wiser also discloses that

these logs are used to accurately compensate the at least one performance artist responsible for generating content on said digital audio recording file (**see Column 23, Lines 21-30 and Column 11, Lines 55-57 for reporting royalty payments**).

Therefore, Wiser discloses decoding and importing the batch file into a first database that catalogs public performance, based upon the incidence of the public broadcast and unrelated to the number of actual audience users and broadcast of the audio signal.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the VDE system, as taught by Ginter, using the payment and reporting tracking system, as taught by Wiser, for the purpose of allowing music industry participants to protect their copyrights and could be used by rights reporting agencies to bill distributors for royalties associated with the volume of electronic distribution of the media data files (**see Column 11, Lines 57-61 of Wiser**).

Claim 2 corresponds to claim 1, where Wiser discloses that the identification code embedded in the audio signal is a digital watermark (see Column 7, Lines 17-19).

Claim 3 corresponds to claim 1, where Ginter discloses embedding the identification code is performed by encoding software (see Column 6, Lines 45-55).

Claim 4 corresponds to claim 1, where Wiser discloses the identification code is in the form of a non-audible digital signal that is not rendered inoperable by one or more generations of analog taping and broadcast compressions (see the rejection of claim 2,

which discloses the encoding of a watermark, which is not rendered inoperable by such analog deficiencies).

Claim 5 corresponds to claim 1, where Wiser discloses a second digital work library database to match the embedded identification code with the title of a digital audio work and its associated file information, and importing said title and associated file information from the second digital work library database to the first database (see element 120 in Figure 1 and Column 12, Lines 58-60 for a second database used to store the audio file and descriptive data (see Column 6, Lines 48-65)).

Claim 6 corresponds to claim 5, where Wiser discloses using the embedded identification code to match the digital audio work's title to the recorded and stored transmission or broadcast related data (see Column 14, Lines 52-60 for searching database 120 if the audio file is not stored at content manager 112) and Ginter discloses printing a digital audio work usage report having both the title of the digital audio work and the transmission and broadcast related data (see Column 228, Lines 45-56).

Claim 7 corresponds to claim 1, where the examiner notes that multimedia includes both audio and video, therefore the digital audio recording file is multimedia.

Claim 8-11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,253,193) in view of Wiser et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,385,596) in further view of BMI (What is a Cue Sheet?).

Referring to claim 8, Ginter and Wiser teach the limitations of claim 1, but fail to disclose the use of a cue sheet.

BMI teaches using a cue sheet for keeping track of all the music used in films and on television shows (see Page 1, Third Paragraph for types of information in a cue sheet and Pages 2 and 3 for a sample cue sheet).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the information being tracked by Ginter and Wiser, using BMI's cue sheet, as taught by BMI, for the purpose of ensuring its writers and publishers receive the royalties due to them (see Page 1, First Paragraph of BMI).

Referring to claim 9, Ginter discloses compensating at least one rights holder responsible for content of a digital audio recording file for the public performance of the content (see Column 3, Lines 20-24 and Column 4, Lines 8-13 for the present invention employing a system to compensate a digital rights holder for content of a digital audio recording file (see Column 4, Lines 17-20) for the public performance of the content (*note that is the electronic information is broadcasted, then it is broadcasted to be consumed by a listener/viewer*)), the content being included in a public broadcast (see Column 3, Lines 24-29 for monitoring the content distributed from a digital broadcast and note arguments

above for further portions of Ginter that teach that the electronic content can be broadcasted). Also note Column 260, Lines 11-15 for tracking “live performances”, which are public performances.

Ginter also discloses associating an identification code with the digital audio recording file to produce an identified digital audio recording file (see Column 130, Lines 7-11 for “embedded” content in a VDE object and Column 58, Lines 43-46 and Lines 59-64 for the VDE object containing a digital audio recording and further note Figure 20 for a content object containing identification information).

Ginter also discloses generating an identification record correlating to the identification code and the digital audio recording file (see Column 153, Line 32 through Column 154, Line 67 for an object registry containing a database that stores a list all of content objects that a user receives).

Ginter also discloses broadcasting the identified digital audio recording file as an encoded audio signal, in the public broadcast (see again Column 127, Lines 6-8 for “content delivery” over the media and Column 53, Lines 1-10 for broadcasting the information), wherein the public broadcast being made by one of a radio or television station broadcast (see Column 14, Lines 5-10), including cable and satellite networks and Internet websites (see Column 18, Lines 60-64).

Ginter also discloses that the public broadcast is capable of remotely receivable simultaneously by a plurality of users constituting audience members of the public capable of receiving the audio signal being publicly broadcast (see Column 127, Lines 45-49 for sending the VDE object to an electrical appliance and again note

Column 3, Lines 24-33 for a digital broadcast being the distribution method for transmitting the VDE content to the user; simply by teaching a digital broadcast network allows the system of Ginter to be capable of publicly broadcasting content to a viewer). Also note above that television broadcasting networks can be used, which simultaneously transmit content to a plurality of audience members of a public broadcast.

Ginter also discloses receiving by a monitoring station the audio signal being publicly broadcast and Ginter also discloses feeding by said monitoring station the audio signal into monitoring means for detecting the identification (see again Column 3, Lines 24-33, Figure 3 and Column 147, Line 36 through Column 148, Line 33 and the examiner's rebuttal to Applicant's arguments above).

Ginter also discloses storing and correlating (by said monitoring station) the identification code and data (see Column 153, Lines 53-59 for storing registration information relating to the VDE data in a secure database 610 and further note Column 147, Line 36 through Column 148, Line 33 for storing and correlating identification codes and data related to the data received) solely related to the public broadcast (see again Column 3, Lines 24-33 and the examiner's rebuttal to Applicant's arguments above) and unrelated to whether even any user constituting the audience members of the public have received the broadcast (see examiner's rebuttal to Applicant's arguments regarding this limitation) that stores and associates the identification code, and based on said identification code records and stores the identification code (see Column 153, Lines 62-64 for storing data from the

VDE object 300) and transmission and broadcast related data in a batch file (see also saving shipping (*transmission*) and receiving (*broadcast*) data in tables (*batch file*) **444 and 446 in Figure 16**), said broadcast related data including a date that the encoded audio signal was monitored, a time of day that the encoded audio signal was monitored (**Column 155, Lines 22-23**), and the duration of the monitored encoded audio signal (see **Column 152, Lines 26-27** for a data length, which in the case of an audio file defines how long the song is). *Also note that the system of Ginter discloses tracking VDE, which is the content that is broadcast, and thus inherently teaches the limitation, “unrelated to the users constituting the audience members of the public”.*

Ginter teaches compensating a user for his/her work (see **Column 3, Lines 20-24 and Column 4, Lines 8-18**), but fails to disclose decoding and importing the batch file into a first database that catalogs performance, transmission and broadcast of the encoded audio signal and using the first database to accurately compensate the at least one performance artist responsible for generating content on said digital audio recording file.

Wiser discloses a logging module 1014, which catalogs performance, transmission and broadcast of the encoded audio signal (see **Column 23, Lines 18-19 for logging each purchase of a media data file 200, which if purchased are transmitted/broadcasted (see Column 11, Lines 53-55)**). Wiser also discloses that these logs are used to accurately compensate the at least one performance artist responsible for generating content on said digital audio recording file (see **Column 23,**

Lines 21-30 and Column 11, Lines 55-57 for reporting royalty payments).

Therefore, Wiser discloses decoding and importing the batch file into a first database that catalogs public performance, based upon the incidence of the public broadcast and unrelated to the number of actual audience users and broadcast of the audio signal.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the VDE system, as taught by Ginter, using the payment and reporting tracking system, as taught by Wiser, for the purpose of allowing music industry participants to protect their copyrights and could be used by rights reporting agencies to bill distributors for royalties associated with the volume of electronic distribution of the media data files **(see Column 11, Lines 57-61 of Wiser)**.

Ginter and Wiser fail to disclose the use of cue sheets.

BMI teaches using a cue sheet for keeping track of all the music used in films and on television shows **(see Page 1, Third Paragraph for types of information in a cue sheet and Pages 2 and 3 for a sample cue sheet)**.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the information being tracked by Ginter and Wiser, using BMI's cue sheet, as taught by BMI, for the purpose of ensuring its writers and publishers receive the royalties due to them **(see Page 1, First Paragraph of BMI)**.

Referring to claims 10-11, see the rejection of claims 5-6.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pittman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,594) in view of BMI (What is a Cue Sheet?).

Referring to claim 9, Pittman discloses compensating at least one rights holder responsible for content of a digital audio recording file for the public performance of the content (**see Column 5, Lines 46-53**), the content being included in a public broadcast (**see Column 3, Lines 1-7**).

Pittman also discloses associating an identification code with the digital audio recording file to produce an identified digital audio recording file (**see Column 4, Lines 30-33**).

Pittman also discloses generating an identification record correlating to the identification code and the digital audio recording file (**see Column 4, Lines 25-30 and Lines 34-50**).

Pittman also discloses broadcasting the identified digital audio recording file as an encoded audio signal, in the public broadcast, wherein the public broadcast being made by one of a radio or television station broadcast (**see Column 2, Line 66 through Column 3, Line 7**), the public broadcast capable of being remotely receivable simultaneously by a plurality of audience members of the public capable of receiving the audio signal being publicly broadcast (**the examiner notes that a broadcast source inherently provides data simultaneously to a plurality of audience member in the public**).

Pittman also discloses receiving by a monitoring station the audio signal being publicly broadcast and Pittman also discloses feeding by said monitoring station the

audio signal into monitoring means for detecting the identification (see **element 304 in Figure 3 and Column 5, Lines 8-9**).

Pittman also discloses storing and correlating the identification code and data solely related to the public broadcast (see **Column 5, Lines 11-30**) and unrelated to whether even any user constituting the audience members of the public have received the broadcast (see **Figure 2 for the broadcasts being received by individual client devices, therefore if a single device receives a broadcast and processes the received broadcasts into a list this is independent of whether other members of the public have received and processed the received broadcasts**) based on the identification record as a batch file (see **Column 5, Lines 11-36 for compiling a list of broadcasts**).

Pittman also discloses importing the batch file into a first database that catalogs public performance, based upon the incidence of the public broadcast and unrelated to the number of actual audience users of the audio signal (see **Column 5, Lines 41-65**).

Pittman also discloses using the first database to compensate the at least one rights holder (see **again Column 5, Lines 41-65**).

Pittman fails to disclose the use of cue sheets.

BMI teaches using a cue sheet for keeping track of all the music used in films and on television shows (see **Page 1, Third Paragraph for types of information in a cue sheet and Pages 2 and 3 for a sample cue sheet**).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the information being tracked by Pittman, using BMI's

Art Unit: 2623

cue sheet, as taught by BMI, for the purpose of ensuring its writers and publishers receive the royalties due to them (**see Page 1, First Paragraph of BMI**).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason P. Salce whose telephone number is (571) 272-7301. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jason P Salce/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2623

Jason P Salce
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2623

7/15/2008

